



CHIEF TABBY

peace if we would kill a man in Sanpete County named Sloan. Of course, we could not agree to this, and after more talk, Tabby agreed to take the cattle and make peace as far as he was concerned.

"That evening it was my turn to stand guard and the Indians began to shout and yell as they stood around their campfire, and they all seemed to be very much excited. I reported to Captain Wall that they surely intended to kill us. When Tabby heard the noise he went to their campfire and said 'What's the matter with you Indians? You know I have made peace with the Mormons. Stop your shouting.'

"Tabby told us in going home to keep right in the wagon road and go as quickly as possible as he was afraid his Indians might shoot us as he could hardly restrain them."

When Captain Wall and his company returned home after 12 days, they found an alarmed and anxious community. Because of the long absence a search party had been organized and was ready to leave. Their anxiety had been heightened when one of the company's horses returned to Heber with a bullet wound, and they supposed that the owner, John Acomb, had either been killed or wounded.

However, the wounded horse was easily explained when Captain Wall reported that on the way to the Indian reservation they had stopped in Strawberry Valley to prepare a meal. They had tied their horses to trees and left the saddles on them, and their guns tied to the saddles. One horse tried to roll over and the gun on its saddle discharged, killing one horse and wounding John Acomb's horse so that it couldn't be used. The wounded horse was turned loose, and in a few days wandered into Heber to cause wonderment and alarm among the people.

Captain Wall's efforts with Chief Tabby appeased the Indians in Provo Valley to a great extent, though some raiding still existed. Men were not allowed to go into the canyons to work without being in a company of at least 10, one of whom was placed on guard. Drums were used to signal.

Bishop Joseph S. Murdock also aided greatly in keeping peace in Wasatch County. He had reared an Indian girl and subsequently married her, and because of this was favorably known among the Indians. He exerted much influence to stop the Indians from stealing and killing.

In 1867 Bishop Murdock invited Chief Tabby and some of the lesser chiefs to Heber, along with their squaws and papooses. An ox was killed and a big feast prepared in a specially built bowery. All the Indians seemed to enjoy the feast and went back to the reservation carrying a part of the beef, along with flour, bacon and other good things. This event is credited with creating much good will, for few raids were made after that in Wasatch County. However, the war continued strong in other parts of the state until 1868 when peace was achieved. At least 70 white persons lost their lives in the fighting, and countless numbers of Indians also died.

With a peace pact agreed upon, some settlers from outlying communities began to return to their former homes. However, many had become established in Heber City and decided to stay on, adding their strength to the county's largest community.

By 1868 the city was well on its way to solidarity. The Church was continuing to give the strength that it had brought to the community since the beginning; business and industry were beginning to flourish; education had been making new strides in the East and West schools; civil government was becoming separated from Church leadership, and cultural events were playing a leading role in the lives of the people.

These significant areas of achievement in Heber City will be traced in the five following chapters.



Church. Two years later he emigrated to Salt Lake City, crossing the ocean and plains in the company of Captain Robert Campbell and lived with his family in Salt Lake City until December 25, 1854. He then lived with the family of Willard Richards, doing any kind of work he could find during the five years he resided in Salt Lake City. He worked for Brigham Young part of the time. He was appointed by the church authorities to look after the widows and orphans, as there were a great many at this time. He filled this calling well.

He was married to Catherine Campbell on October 10, 1859 and in March 1860 was sealed to her in the Endowment House at Salt Lake City by President Young.

Catherine Campbell was born April 30, 1832 in Edinburgh, Scotland. She was the daughter of Richard and Christina Campbell. She died in Heber City April 2, 1909. To this union were born four boys and one girl. William John, William Campbell, Benjamin Richard, Christina and John Forman.

He was advised to go to Provo Valley and obtain some land. He with his wife arrived in the valley in the spring of 1860 and immediately went to work building a home and preparing the land to plant grain. He followed this vocation all his life. He also had a saw mill and shingle business. He did whatever he was called upon to do in civic or religious activities. At one time he was called to donate a wagon and team for the purpose of helping immigrants across the plains. The donation was promptly made. He was also a Sergeant in the Black Hawk War. He was chosen with eleven other men to go to Uintah and try to make peace with the Indians.

When Heber was divided into the East and West Wards, William was chosen as Bishop of the West Ward, July 1877, with John Crook and George T. Giles as counselors. He held that position for 18 years. He was also appointed Presiding Bishop over the wards of Wasatch Stake. He hauled sandstone to Park City mines and to Salt Lake City for use on their sidewalks. He and the Buys brothers and Alexander Fortie

staked off the grounds for the Wasatch Stake House. They did most of the surveying in the valley at that time. He brought the first organ to Heber City. He married Mary Loury Montgomery, October 10, 1867, the ceremony was performed by Heber C. Kimball. To them were born 14 children: seven boys and seven girls: Robert, Nephi, Catherine Harwood, Mary Jane Orr, Agnes Turner Fields Jones, Joseph Smith, Margaret, William and Willometta, Major, Orson Pratt, Nellie Clara Williams and John Nora Browning. A son died in infancy.

Mary Loury Montgomery was born June 1, 1851, at Anock Lodge in Ayrshire, Scotland, a daughter of Robert Montgomery and Mary Loury Montgomery. She came to Utah in 1862. She was a very pleasant, happy girl, always willing to help anyone in need. She was a Relief Society member and served as a counselor and teacher in the West Ward for many years. The last few years of her life were spent in Center Creek where she served as counselor in the Relief Society several years. She died at her home in Center Creek on December 23, 1902.

William Forman died at the home of his daughter Agnes Jones in Salt Lake City, February 3, 1910.

He and his wives are buried in the Heber City Cemetery.

### HUGH WILLIAM AND ARBELIA M. HOWE HARVEY



Hugh William Harvey was born February 15, 1867, at Heber City, a son of John and Ann Coop Harvey. He married Ar-

belia Markwood Howe on February 14, 1894, in the Salt Lake Temple. She was born July, 1871, at Tomsbrook, Virginia, a daughter of Thomas Henry and Mary Jane Walter Howe. They were the parents of four sons and two daughters: Annie H., married to J. Thomas Crook; Hugh Jr., married Seba Ates; Myrth Harvey; James married to Edna Bennion; John F., married Lucille Henderson and Rex W., married Margaret Baxtrum. Hugh William died October of 1932 and Arbelia died on April 26, 1940.

Hugh served as bishop of the Center Ward from 1903 until 1917 when Bishop Bennett Lindsay was sustained. His counselors were Warren Smith and A. M. Hansen. They moved away and Bennett Lindsay and Elmer Mahoney were chosen to replace them. He was loved by all who knew him. He was a friend to all and his home was always open especially for the young people who gathered at his home to enjoy social times with his family and to enjoy music, drama and "Aunt Belia's" delicious food of which there was plenty.

Hugh Harvey never let any one go in debt if he knew of their wants. He was the soul of many young men. He was a member of the High Council, a County Commissioner and a school trustee of Wasatch County.

He was very talented in both dramatics and music and was known for his outstanding entertaining.

He was prominent as a leader among the seepmen of the state. He served eight years as president of the Utah State Woolgrowers Association, during which time the organization grew in strength and efficiency promoting the rights of the wool and sheep industry. The Utah Wool Marketing Association was organized in 1926 with Hugh T. Harvey as the first president. He was president of the Uintah Forest Grazers Assn., and a member of the Utah State Republican Central Committee.

Arbelia's father died when she was twelve years old. Because her mother was very poor and had a large family to support, she and her brother, Virgil, came to Heber with an Uncle, where she spent the rest of her life.

She graduated from the Brigham Young University as a teacher. Her first assignment was in Daniel, Utah. The first morning she went to school with the superinten-

dent, who introduced her to the students. She was very small in stature and very pretty. Many of her young men students were much larger than she, and as the superintendent left he gave her a large stick of oak in case she needed to discipline the students.

After her marriage her family and home were her first concern. Her personality was one of outstanding friendliness. She was always smiling and happy, making everyone who met her feel the same way.

She was a wonderful homemaker and gracious hostess, and was an excellent seamstress and dress maker.

Her hobby was gardening, and she spent much of her time cultivating and caring for her flowers and also a large vegetable garden.

Mrs. Harvey was also a faithful member of the LDS Church. She served as President of the Relief Society in the Center Ward. She was also President in the Heber First Ward with Jennie Broadbent and Crissie L. Duke counselors. She was active in all organizations of the Church. She was also prominent in Red Cross work during World War I.

### ANDREAS CHRISTIAN AND MARGARETHA BAUER HOUSMAN

Andreas Christian Housman was born June 12, 1855 in Rothenburg, Furth, Germany. He married Margaretha Bauer on Nov. 13, 1887 in Burgstall, Germany. She was born Sept. 12, 1864 in Almoshoff, Nurnberg, Germany. Andreas died August 10, 1906 at Millburne, Uinta County, Wyoming. Margaretha died August 21, 1921 at Soda Springs, Idaho.

Their children included John Bauer Housman, died in infancy; Maqudene, died in infancy; Barbara Housman Everett; Lena H. Jensen Bauer; William, died Sept. 4, 1902; Eva H. Spackman Yardley; Andrew Christian; John George (died May 17, 1905); Joseph William (died May 17, 1907); Margaret Rebecca H. Koski and Iva Viola Hill, half-sister.

The Housman family came to America in 1888 as converts to the LDS Church. They settled first in Provo and then moved to Center Creek where they lived on the Abram Hatch farm until 1900 and then moved to Millburne, Wyo.

